

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name N/A

other names/site number North Third Street Historic District

2. Location

street & number An area roughly bounded by Georgia Street, Noyes Street, North Third Street and North Water Street. [N/A] not for publication

city or town Louisiana

[N/A] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Pike code 163 zip code 63353

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [x] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [x] locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Mark A. Miles
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO

JUNE 24, 2005
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date

[] entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet []

[] determined eligible for the
National Register.

See continuation sheet [].

[] determined not eligible for the
National Register.

[] removed from the National
Register.

[] other, (explain:)

See continuation sheet [].

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Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri
Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	61	17	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site			
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	1	0	sites
	<input type="checkbox"/> object			
		1	0	structures
		0	0	objects
		63	17	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.
 Historic and Architectural Resources of
 Louisiana, Missouri

**Number of contributing resources
 previously listed on the National Register.**
 4

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
 DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
 DOMESTIC: secondary structure
 COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
 COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse
 EDUCATION: library
 See continuation sheet [x]

Current Functions

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
 DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
 DOMESTIC: secondary structure
 EDUCATION: library
 RELIGION: religious facility
 RELIGION: church-related residence
 See continuation sheet [x]

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY: Greek Revival
 MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY: Gothic Revival
 LATE VICTORIAN
 LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
 LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
 See continuation sheet [x].

Materials

foundation STONE: limestone
 walls WOOD: weatherboard
 roof ASPHALT
 other METAL: Cast Iron
 See continuation sheet [x].

Narrative Description

See continuation sheet [x].

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

See continuation sheet [x].

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

See continuation sheet [x]

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

#

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

#

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

ca. 1843 - 1935

Significant Dates

ca. 1843

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Baird, Powhatan, builder

Ruggles, Levi, builder

Mauran, Russell and Garden, architect

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other:

Name of repository:

State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, MO

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10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 17 acres**UTM References**

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	667620	4368980	15	667680	4369000
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	667940	4368900	15	668040	4368740

[x] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Becky L. Snider, Ph.D.
organization Becky L. Snider Consulting, LLC date January 2005
street & number 507 South Garth Avenue telephone 573-256-1105
city or town Columbia state Missouri zip code 65203

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FOP for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FOP.)

name see continuation sheet
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state Missouri zip code _____

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6. Function or Use continued

Historic Function continued:

FUNERARY: mortuary

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: waterworks

RELIGION: religious facility

RELIGION: church-related residence

SOCIAL: meeting hall

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing

Current Function continued:

SOCIAL: meeting hall

WORK IN PROGRESS

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description, continued.

Architectural Classification continued:

LATE VICTORIAN: Stick/Eastlake

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

OTHER: I-house

OTHER: Gable Front

OTHER: Foursquare

Materials continued:

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

WOOD: shingle

WOOD: log

ASBESTOS

SYNTHETICS: vinyl

STONE

CONCRETE

other: METAL: aluminum

METAL: iron

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**North Third Street Historic District
Pike County, Missouri
Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri**

Summary:

The North Third Street Historic District in Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri consists of several square blocks of primarily residential properties, covering approximately seventeen acres. The majority of buildings in the district are dwellings or related outbuildings. However, ten commercial buildings, one water treatment plant, one library, one fraternal meeting hall, and one church are also located within the district boundaries. The houses in the district range from small, vernacular Hall and Parlor houses to large, high-style Greek Revival and Victorian mansions. The district retains a high level of integrity. Altogether, there are 84 resources in the district. Of those 84 resources, 61 buildings, one structure and one site are contributing. In addition, four buildings in the district are already listed on the National Register and are not counted in the list of contributing buildings. Contributing buildings in the district date from ca. 1843 to 1935. Overall, the resources in the North Third Street Historic District reflect citywide patterns of architectural and social development. The buildings in the district represent the historic contexts discussed in the Multiple Property Submission cover document, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri" and they meet the registration requirements set forth in the cover document.

Elaboration:

The North Third Street Historic District contains some of the oldest houses in Louisiana. Part of the District is located within the original town of Louisiana, which was platted in 1819 and part is located in the Baker Claim, which was platted in 1867. The district is located due north of the downtown business area and abuts the northern boundary of the Georgia Street Historic District between North Third and North Fourth Streets. The North Third Street Historic District is being proposed as a separate district from the Georgia Street Historic District because the properties in the North Third Street Historic District are predominately residential whereas the Georgia Street Historic District contains primarily commercial buildings. The North Third Street Historic District is roughly bounded by Noyes Street on the north, Tennessee Street on the south, North Fourth Street on the west and North Water Street on the east. The boundaries encompass the intact areas of the neighborhood, which are north of Georgia Street and east of North Fourth Street. (See Figure One) The majority of buildings in the district are dwellings or related outbuildings. However, ten commercial buildings, one water treatment plant, one library, one fraternal meeting hall, and one church are also located within the district boundaries. The houses in the district range from small, vernacular Hall and Parlor houses to large, high-style Greek Revival and Victorian mansions.

The buildings in the North Third Street Historic District exhibit a good cross section of construction dates and building types, and reflect the historic contexts discussed in the Multiple

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
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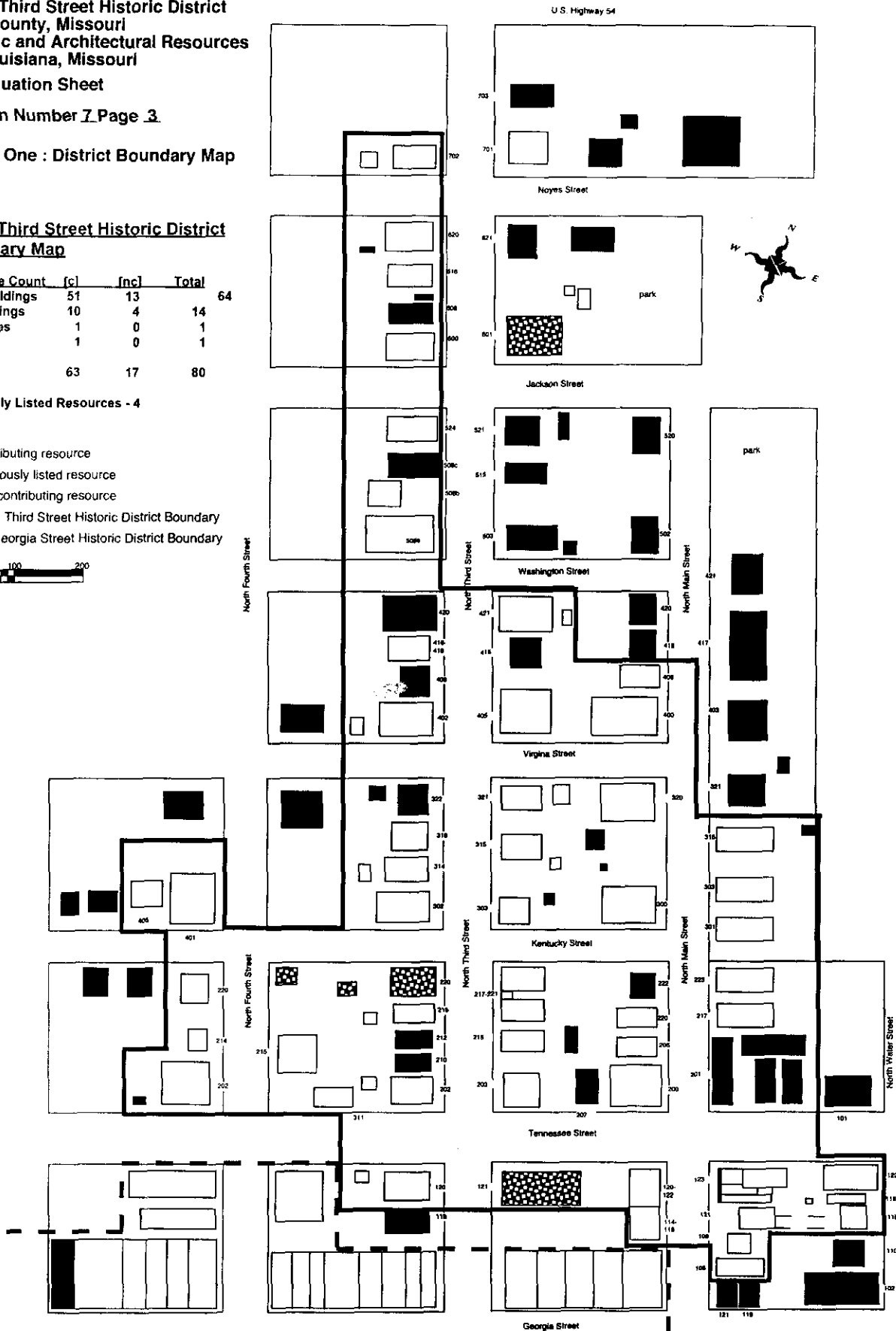
Figure One : District Boundary Map

North Third Street Historic District
Boundary Map

Resource Count	[c]	[nc]	Total
Main Buildings	51	13	64
Outbuildings	10	4	14
Structures	1	0	1
Sites	1	0	1
Totals	63	17	80

Previously Listed Resources - 4

-  contributing resource
 -  previously listed resource
 -  non-contributing resource
 -  N. Third Street Historic District Boundary
 -  Georgia Street Historic District Boundary
- SCALE:
0 50 100 200
FEET



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Pike County, Missouri**

Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri

Property Submission cover document "Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri." All three of the major periods of development, which were described in the cover document, are represented. The district contains 7 properties from Period I: Early Settlement: From Trading Post to Commercial Center: 1818-1865, 33 properties from Period II: Post-War Development and Prosperity: 1866-1900, and 20 properties from Period III: Twentieth Century Development: 1901-1955. Property types discussed in the cover document are also well represented. Contributing buildings include 12 Victorian houses, 6 I-houses, 4 high-style Greek Revival houses, 4 Commercial buildings, 3 Italianate residences, 3 Bungalows, 3 Gabled Ells, 3 Foursquares, 3 Linear Plan houses, 2 Gable Front houses, and 2 Period Revival buildings. The district also includes one contributing structure - a cast iron Victorian fence and one contributing site. The numerous stone retaining walls, historic plantings, gridded street pattern and the stone gutters along North Third Street are counted as one contributing site. The resources in the North Third Street Historic District reflect city-wide patterns of architectural and social development and meet the registration requirements set forth in the MPS cover document: Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri.

Approximately 11% (7 out of 63) of the primary buildings in the district were constructed during Louisiana's first period of development from 1818-1865 (See MPS Cover Document: Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri: Early Settlement: From Trading Post to Commercial Center: 1818-1865). Four of the six houses from Period I are contributing buildings and one is already listed on the National Register. Three of these buildings are very large, high-style, brick houses and all five contributing buildings were constructed by prominent Louisiana businessmen.

The earliest contributing house in the district is located at 300 North Main Street and was built circa 1843 by physician William C. Hardin. (Figure Two) It is a two-story, frame I-house with a large rear ell. With the exception of an oriel window with a conical roof on the south elevation, which was added in the late nineteenth century, the Hardin house has little ornamentation. The Hardin house is one of a few houses in the district that have remained in the same family throughout most of its history. Unlike the Hardin House, three of the houses in the district, that date from Period I, are large, high-style brick mansions. The James H. Johnson House (ca. 1861) and the Luce-Dyer House (ca. 1857) were both built by Powhatan Baird and Levi Ruggles. Although the houses are distinctly different, both have elaborate Italianate detailing, which is similar in design. The Luce-Dyer House was individually listed on the National Register in 1982.¹ The other high-style house from Period I, the Edward G. McQuie House (ca. 1858), is one of the largest and most intact Greek Revival houses in Louisiana.

¹ Carol Brown Corey. "Luce-Dyer House National Register Nomination," 1982. (On file with the State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri).

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Figure Two. William C. Hardin House, 300 North Main Street.



Buildings constructed during Louisiana's second major period of development, Post-War Development: 1866-1900, demonstrate the shift towards Victorian styling and are representative of the town's growth and prosperity in the late nineteenth century. (See Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri: Post-War Development and Prosperity: 1866-1900). More than half of the buildings in the district (33 of 63) were constructed during the second half of the nineteenth century. Brick continued to be the dominant building material in the district and was employed on both houses and commercial buildings. However all three of the stone houses in district were also erected during this period.

The buildings constructed in the district during Louisiana's second period of development include both high-style and vernacular houses and a few commercial buildings. Houses with Greek Revival detailing continued to be built in the North Third Street Historic District for several decades following the Civil War. By the late nineteenth century, however, Victorian styling had supplanted Greek Revival as the preferred architectural style for dwellings in the North Third Street Historic District.

Eight of the 33 buildings constructed between 1866 and 1900 have varying degrees of Greek Revival styling. Many of these buildings are I-houses with Greek Revival detailing, including flat, stone lintels, side facing gable roofs with cornice returns, and central bay front porches. All were constructed prior to 1885. The house at 215 North Fourth Street is one of the

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Figure Three. The Marcus Dreyfus House, 215 North Fourth Street.



Figure Four. The John H. Gamble House, 315 North Main Street



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most intact examples of Greek Revival styling in the district from the period. It was constructed in 1874 for lumber merchant, Marcus Dreyfus. (Figure Three)

Gothic Revival and Italianate were the first two sub-styles of the Victorian movement to appear in Louisiana. The only church in the district, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, has Gothic Revival detailing and was constructed in 1874. Constructed of brick, it has pointed-arch window and door openings, a three-story square tower, and stone detailing. One house in the district has Gothic Revival ornamentation. The John H. Gamble House, constructed circa 1874, has a steeply pitched front cross gable with decorative bargeboards and drip-mold window detailing. The house's Queen Anne style wraparound porch was added in the early twentieth century. (Figure Four)

Although the purest examples of Italianate styling in the district were constructed prior to the Civil War, several vernacular houses with Italianate detailing were constructed in the district in the 1870s. One such house is located at 402 North Third Street. The Dr. George H. Bralley House is a two-story Gabled Ell house with a wide, bracketed cornice. After years of sitting empty and neglected, the house, which has a new owner, is receiving a full rehabilitation.

Six of the 33 houses constructed during Louisiana's second period of development can be classified as Queen Anne. Typical of the Queen Anne sub-style, most of these houses have irregular plans, complex rooflines, projecting bays and elaborate applied ornamentation. The house in the district that most exemplifies the Queen Anne sub-style is the Frank Boehm, Jr. House at 200 North Fourth Street. The house has multiple rooflines, a three-story tower, patterned shingle siding and a wraparound front porch. (See Figure Five)

The largest number of buildings constructed during Louisiana's second period of development are best classified as vernacular dwellings. Thirteen of the 34 buildings constructed between 1866 and 1900 are modest dwellings without any specific architectural styling. Included in this group are a Single Pen house, two Hall and Parlor houses, four Gabled Ell houses, and eight I-Houses. The commercial buildings constructed in the district in the late nineteenth century include two, two-part commercial blocks and two multistory warehouses. All are vernacular buildings with little or no ornamentation.

During Louisiana's third period of development, 1901-1955, 30% (20 of 63) of the primary buildings in the North Third Street Historic District were built. (See MPS Cover Document: Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri: Twentieth Century Development: 1901-1955) Although Louisiana's population declined in the early twentieth century, the North Third Street District continued to be a popular residential area. However, the new houses constructed after the turn of the twentieth century tend to be much more modest in size and in ornamentation than those constructed in the late nineteenth century and the area's new residents tended to be average citizens instead of wealthy, prominent businessmen.

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Figure Five. The Frank Boehm, Jr. House, 200 North Fourth Street.



Although several Queen Anne style houses were built in the early decades of the twentieth century, approximately half of the buildings constructed in the North Third Street Historic District during Louisiana's third period of development reflected the new styles and building types that gained popularity throughout the country in the early twentieth century. Three Foursquares, three Bungalows and three Period Revival buildings were built in the district in the first half of the twentieth century. The three Foursquares and one of the Bungalows appear to have been constructed by the same builder. All four houses have distinctive dark red brick, all have similar detailing and all are located on North Third Street. (Figure Six) Three Period Revival buildings also were constructed in the district in the early twentieth century and one of those three buildings is known to be architect designed. The Louisiana Public Library was designed by the noted St.

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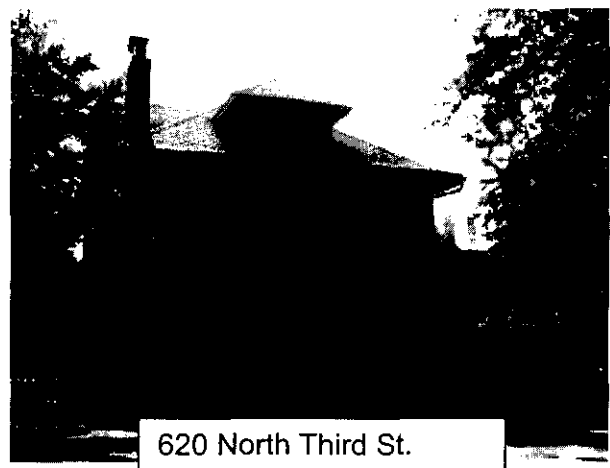
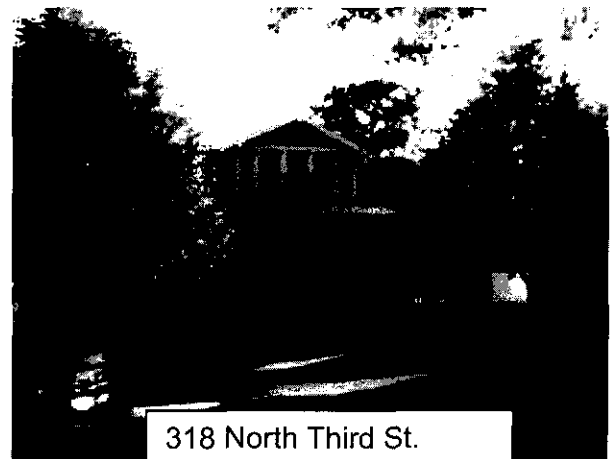
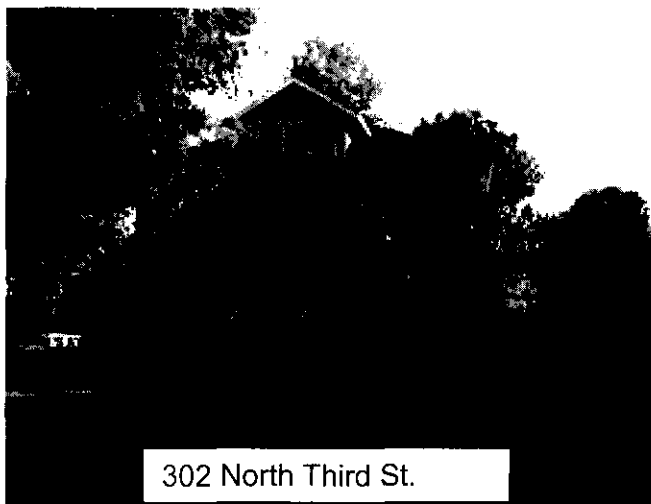
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Figure Six: Twentieth century houses on North Third Street



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Louis architectural firm of Mauran, Russell and Garden and was dedicated in 1905.² It is a stone, Gothic Revival style building.

Non-contributing buildings in the district are post-1955 buildings or pre-1955 buildings, which have been extensively altered and no longer retain integrity. However, the district as a whole retains a high level of integrity; 67 of the 84 resources in the district are contributing or already listed on the National Register. 51 of the 65 primary buildings and 10 of the 14 outbuildings in the district are contributing resources. Four resources are already individually listed. There have been very few buildings constructed in the district since the period of significance. As a result, the district looks much like it did in the early twentieth century. As a group, the resources in the North Third Street Historic District reflect the development of the neighborhood and of the city of Louisiana.

In the following descriptions, the historic names represent the first known owner or resident(s) of the property. The date listed is the construction date. Historic names and construction dates are based upon tax records, Sanborn Maps, city directories and local histories. Contributing buildings are listed as [c]; contributing structures are listed as [cs]; and non-contributing buildings are listed as [nc].

Kentucky Street is approximately 25 blocks long and runs east and west. It extends five blocks from North Main Street to North Seventh Street, is interrupted for two blocks and then runs from North Ninth Street approximately twenty more blocks to Kelly Lane. Although Kentucky Street runs through the middle of the district, only two buildings in the district face it. Both of these buildings are located in the 400 block of Kentucky Street and both are contributing buildings.

1. 401 Kentucky Street, Dr. John S. Pearson House, ca. 1870

This two-story, brick, L-shaped house has a five-bay facade, a central bay porch and a hip roof. The porch has a flat roof and round wood columns that sit on a stone railing. The house's 1/1 and 2/2 double-hung windows are early or original. The one-story rear addition has a gable roof and brick walls. A small, shed-roofed brick side addition is attached to the west side of the rear addition. This large house appears to now be used as a rooming house. [1c]

2. 405 Kentucky Street, Annie S. Williams House, ca. 1916.

This 1 1/2 story, three-bay Bungalow has narrow weatherboard siding, a side facing gable roof, two dormers on the front elevations and a 2/3-width front porch. The dormer on the west end of the facade is square and has a hipped roof; the dormer on the east side of the facade is 5-sided and has a conical roof. Both of the dormers have early or original multipaned, hinged windows. The front porch covers the western 2/3 of the facade. It has large stone piers, wide, square wood

² Rachel Mancini, Louisiana Public Library National Register Nomination, 1995. (On file with the State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri).

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columns and a shed roof. Two 3-sided bay windows flank the central entrance. The bay window on the west end of the facade and the front door are located under the front porch roof. [1c]

North Fourth Street runs north and south. It begins at Georgia Street and extends nine blocks north, ending at Bluff Street. North Fourth Street forms part of the western boundary of the district. Four houses in the 200 block of North Fourth Street are included in the district. They are located on both the east and west sides of the street and all four are contributing buildings. (Photo Nos. 1 & 2)

3. 200 North Fourth Street, Frank Boehm, Jr. House, ca. 1900.

This 2 1/2-story Queen Anne house has a stone foundation, weatherboard and cedar shake siding and a hip roof. The facade features a large wraparound porch and a two-story projecting front wing. The porch has round wood columns, scroll cut wood railings and a hip roof. The front door located under the porch has a rectangular transom. Next to the front door, there is a small rectangular leaded glass window. A three-sided bay window is located above the porch on the second floor of the facade. The projecting front wing has a gable roof, decorative shingles in the gable end and paired, double-hung windows centered on each floor. Windows throughout have early or original 1/1 sash. A three-story tower is located in the center of the south side elevation. The tower is round, has patterned shingle siding and a conical roof. [1c]

4. 214 North Fourth Street, James Cuneen House, ca. 1891.

This one-story Hall and Parlor house has a stone foundation, wide weatherboard siding and a side-facing gable roof. The three-bay facade features a central entrance flanked by 1/1 windows. Windows throughout the house have early or original 1/1 sash. The central-bay front porch has a front-facing pedimented gable roof and is supported on turned wood posts. [1c]

5. 215 North Fourth Street, Marcus Dreyfus House, 1874.

This two-story Greek Revival house has a stone foundation, brick walls and a side-facing gable roof. The five-bay facade has a door in the center bay and a 4/4 window in each of the other bays. The second floor of the facade has the same fenestration. Windows on the facade have cast iron pedimented lintels and cast iron sills. The main entrance on the first floor features a rectangular transom and sidelights; the doorway centered on the second floor of the facade is filled with double door and a rectangular transom. The one-story front porch spans across the three center bays. It has a stone foundation, paired square wood columns, simple wood railings and a flat roof. A simple wood railing also runs around the roof of the porch. A wide brick frieze with dentils runs across the facade at the roofline. The frieze extends horizontally a short distance onto the gable ends and diagonally up the pitch of the roofline. There are integral corbelled chimneys on the gable ends. The two-story rear ell has brick walls and a gabled roof. There is

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also a 2-story frame addition to the rear ell and an attached three-car garage. The house sits high above the street. A stone retaining wall runs along the west side of the property. [1c]

6. 220 North Fourth Street, John Wesley Dillender House, ca. 1906.

This one-story Gabled Ell house has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding and a one-half width front porch. The porch has a concrete floor and round columns that sit on paneled wood bases. Centered in the projecting front wing is a window that comprised of four sections. Two 1/1 double-hung windows flank a single pane of glass topped by a lead glass sash with diamond patterned panes. There is also a small window with diamond patterned panes in the gable end of the front wing. [1c]

North Main Street is six blocks long and is also known as North Second Street. It runs north and south from Georgia Street to Noyes Street. Buildings on both sides of North Main Street in the 100, 200, 300 and 400 blocks are included in the district boundaries. Of the twenty-five buildings on North Main Street in the district, nineteen are contributing. (Photo Nos. 10 -13)

7. 105 North Main Street, LaCrosse Lumber Company Building #1, 1896.

This two-story, brick, commercial building has a four-bay facade, which includes a storefront and a door to the second floor. The storefront has been modified with double-hung windows and a new door. The transoms have also been covered over, but general character of the storefront and the openings remain intact. The second floor of the facade features three windows and a door opening that has been filled with a single piece of glass. The roofline of the facade is stepped, but the building's newer gable roof is slightly visible behind the original roof. The two-story side ell has a garage door on the first floor and a window on the second floor. [1c]

8. 109 North Main Street, Henry J. Shull House, ca. 1916.

A one-story double-entry house with a weatherboard siding, a gable roof and a central bay front porch. The four-bay facade of the house features two front doors flanked by paired 1/1 windows. The windows, which are early or original, have wood sills. The porch has a gabled roof and turned wood posts. There are two small shed-roofed rear additions. An integral brick chimney is located on the south elevation. [1c]

9. 114-116 North Main Street, Maupin & Son Gun and Locksmith Building, ca. 1895.

This two-story, brick, commercial building has a five-bay facade. On the first floor, there is a storefront with a central entrance flanked by large windows, a set of hinged garage doors and the entrance to the second floor of the building. A large wood lintel runs continuously across the first floor of the facade above all of the window and door openings. The second floor has two windows on each side of the facade flanking a centered door. The window openings on the second floor have arched brick tops. A brick cornice extends across the north side of the building; the south

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side of the facade has no cornice. All of the windows on the south elevation have been boarded up. [1c]

10. 120 North Main Street, Hassler Brothers Vinegar Factory, ca. 1890

This large brick Industrial building sits on the corner of North Main Street and Tennessee. It consists of two sections - a two-story section on the south and a three-story section on the north. However, there is no break in the masonry to indicate that the building was constructed in phases. The two-story section has a parapet roof with a brick corbel table; the three-story section has a stepped roofline and a gable roof. On the first floor of the facade, the south section has a garage door flanked by 4/1 windows, and the north section has a garage door flanked by a pedestrian door and a window. There are six, 4/1 windows on the second floor of the facade. The three windows on the south section are equally spaced; the three on the north side of the facade are irregularly spaced. On the third floor of the north section, two 1/1 windows are located on the facade. There are two tandem rear additions to the building. Both of these additions have entrances on Tennessee. The two-story rear addition, which is directly attached to the three story main section of the building, has brick walls and a gable roof. A smaller, one-story rear addition attached to the two-story addition, has a shed roof and contains three garage bays. [1c]

11. 121 North Main Street, Louisiana Municipal Water Works, 1935.

This large industrial building consists of two buildings, one that faces North Main Street and one that faces Water Street, which are connected by concrete rectangular water holding tanks. The public entrance to the facility is located in the one-story, three bay building which faces North Main Street. This building's three-bay facade features wide double doors flanked by large multi-light casement windows. The windows have stone lintels, sills and stone accent blocks in the top corners. The portion of the facility that faces Water Street is a 1 1/2-story brick building with a three bay facade. It has similar fenestration and decoration to the portion of the facility, which faces North Main Street. These buildings are currently being converted into two, single-family live/work spaces [2c]

12. 123 North Main Street, LaCrosse Lumber Company Building #2, ca. 1901.

This two-story brick commercial building has a flat roof and a three-bay facade. On the first floor of the facade, a small 1/1 window and a large plate glass window flank the main entrance. There are no window or door openings on the second floor of the facade. A concrete block addition to the facade forms an archway leading into the lumberyard, which has several attached corrugated metal sheds. Windows on the side elevations of the building have hooded brick lintels. The building also has two rear additions. The addition attached to the original building is frame with wood siding; the rear addition attached to the frame addition is corrugated metal. [1c]

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13. 200 North Main Street, LaCrosse Lumber Company General Office Building, 1910.

This one story brick and stone building with Classical Revival detailing is located on the northwest corner of North Main Street and Tennessee Street. It has a four bay facade and a full width front porch. There are three windows and a door on the facade. The door and the windows are early or original and have art glass transoms. The windows have stone sills and stone hooded lintels. The front porch has five round wood columns with Corinthian capitals. A wide frieze board and a dentilled cornice wrap around the roofline of the porch. The building's foundation is composed rough stone blocks topped with a row of dressed stone blocks. At the corners of the building, there are brick pilasters with terra cotta Corinthian capitals. Above the pilasters, a brick corbel table wraps around the front and sides of the building. A wide wood cornice with dentils wraps around the front and sides of the building at the roofline. The 1/1 windows on the side elevations are set in groups of three. Each window grouping is set in an opening with a stone lintel and sill.

[1c]

14. 201 North Main Street, LaCrosse Lumber Company Storage Sheds, ca. 1960, 1980.

There are two gable-roofed metal buildings and one concrete block building on this property. The concrete block building also has a gable roof. The entrance to the concrete block building is located on the south elevation. There is also a 1/1 window on this elevation. On the west elevation, there are two, paired 1/1 windows and two openings filled with glass block. A brick stringcourse above the windows on the west elevation and a brick corbel table run along the roofline of the building. A one-story addition on the north elevation has concrete walls and a shed roof.

[3nc]

15. 206 North Main Street, M. D. Creamer House, ca. 1916.

This one-story brick bungalow has a concrete block foundation, a hip roof and a 3/4 width front porch. The porch has square, brick columns. Approximately one-half of the porch is screened in. All of the windows are set in groupings of three - a 1/1 window flanked by single light fixed windows.

[1c]

16. 217 North Main Street, James D. Davis House, ca. 1868.

This two story brick I-House has a five-bay facade. On the first floor, there are two doors and three windows; the doors are located in the center and right center bays. The windows throughout the house are newer and have 6/1 sash. On the second floor of the facade, a door in the center bay is flanked by 6/1 windows in each of the four other bays. The two-story, central bay front porch has a shed roof, and wrought iron railings and posts. A two-story, bay window on the south elevation is three-sided and has 6/1 windows over paneled bulkheads. The house has a two story, L-shaped brick rear ell. A two-story gallery runs along the south side of the rear ell and spans between the main portion of the house and the small "leg" of the rear ell.

[1c]

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17. 220 North Main Street, J. W. Barre House, ca. 1906.

This one and one-half story, frame house is an excellent example of Queen Anne styling. The house has a stone foundation, a hip roof with projecting cross gables, and weatherboard siding. Queen Anne features include projecting bay windows, clipped corners, and decorative shingles in the gable ends. The front porch, which covers 3/4 of the front elevation has unique round wood columns with narrow wood batten decoration and simple wooden railings. The windows in the projecting bays have wood paneled bulkheads and decorative lintel moldings. [1c]

18. 222 North Main Street Louis Massa House, 1937.

This one and one-half story Cape Cod house has a concrete foundation and a side-facing gable roof with two gabled dormers. Vinyl siding obscures the original wood siding and exterior trim. The three-bay facade features a door flanked by 8/8 windows. There is an external brick chimney on the north gable end. The covered patio on the rear elevation has a flat roof and aluminum posts. [1nc]

19. 223 North Main Street, John T. Rule House, ca. 1875.

This two-story, L-shaped house has stone foundation, brick walls, a hip roof and Italianate detailing. It has a three-bay facade, which features an off-center door and two windows. The front door has a rectangular transom and sidelights. The door opening is supported by a stone lintel. The two windows on the first floor of the facade have stone lintels and sills and newer 6/6 windows. On the second floor of the facade, there are three equally-spaced doors. Each door has an arched brick top, which is filled by a fan-shaped transom. Each of the full-view doors has twenty small rectangular panes of glass. A full-width balcony runs across the second floor of the facade. The balcony is an early feature, but the railing is modern. The windows on the south elevation of the house and on the first floor of the north elevation have stone sills and lintels and 6/6 sash. These windows appear to be early or original. The windows on the second floor of the north elevation have stone sills, arched brick tops and fan-shaped transoms. A wide wood frieze with large scroll-cut brackets runs across the front and side elevations. The 1-story brick rear addition has a shed roof and a brick chimney. There is also a deck on the back of the house. [1c]

20. 300 North Main Street, William C. Hardin House, ca. 1843.

This very-large, two-story I-House has a three-bay facade, a gable roof, a full-width front porch, and an unusual, second-floor tower on the south end of the facade and a corbelled chimney on the north gable end. The second-floor tower features a three-sided bay window which projects out from east corner of the south elevation of the house and a conical roof, which projects above the main roofline of the house. The house is built on a lot, which slopes steeply up to the north. It has a basement, which is fully exposed on the south, east, and west elevations. The house has a large L-shaped, rear ell, which is two stories tall plus the exposed basement level, and it has a one-story ell/addition attached to the west side of the rear ell. A wide staircase in the center of the

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facade leads up from the sidewalk to the first floor. The first floor of the facade has a door with a rectangular transom in the south bay, and a 1/1 window in the central and north bays. There are three, equally-spaced windows on the second floor, which are in line with the openings on the first floor. Each of the windows on the facade has 1/1 sash and shutters. The front porch has wrought iron posts and railings, which are not original. The porch has a flat roof with a wrought iron railing. On the south elevation of the rear ell, there is a 3-story gallery (basement, plus 2 stories). The gallery features square wood posts and a high detailed railing with small scroll cut arches between the balusters. The one-story rear ell/addition has an above-ground basement, a hipped roof, weatherboard siding and a three-sided bay window on the south elevation. A small, one-story frame playhouse with a metal-sheathed gable roof is located to the northwest of the house. [1c]

21. 301 North Main Street, C. J. Pettibone House, ca. 1901.

This 1 1/2-story Queen Anne house has stone foundation, a hip roof and a wraparound front porch. Vinyl siding obscures the original wood siding and exterior trim. The facade of the house features a second story, tower on the south end and a projecting bay on the north end. The second story tower has a door leading out onto a balcony, two 1/1 windows and a conical shake roof. The projecting bay on the north end of the facade has clipped corners, a gable roof and a pair of 6/1 windows in the gable end. The front porch wraps from the south 2/3 of the front elevation around to the west 1/2 of the south elevation. The porch has modern metal posts and railings. Above the front porch, the balcony, which wraps around the second floor tower also has a modern wrought iron railing. The front door, which is early or original, is topped by a rectangular transom. A corbelled chimney is located near the ridge in the center of the house. [1nc]

22. 303 North Main Street, Mary A. Glenn House, ca. 1901.

This 1 1/2-story house has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, and a hip roof with front and side cross gables. The house is unusual in that the front entrance is located on the side (south) elevation. However, this configuration is early or original. The main entrance is located in the middle of the south elevation and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch. A three-sided bay window is located next to the front entrance and is also sheltered by the porch. The porch has modern metal posts and railings. The front elevation features a projecting rectangular bay with a gable roof. Centered in the projecting bay is a grouping of 3 1/1 windows on the first floor and a pair of 1/1 windows on the second floor. There are several small diamond-pane windows on the front and side elevations. [1c]

23. 315 North Main Street, John H. Gamble House, ca. 1874.

This 1 1/2-story house has a stone foundation, a gable roof and weatherboard and vinyl siding. The house has vinyl siding in the gable ends and on the side elevations; the original weatherboard siding is not covered on the front elevation except in the gable end. The front elevation of the house is dominated by a wraparound porch, which extends across the entire facade and curves

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around to the side elevation on the south. The porch has a shed roof, a wide frieze board with dentils, round wood columns and a simple wood railing. Beneath the porch, tall, narrow windows flank the central front door. The door has a rectangular transom; the windows have hooded, drip mold crowns. In the center of the front elevation, there is a projecting cross gable with decorative crossbracing. A small pointed arch window opening is center in the front cross gable and in the side gable ends. Each of these openings has been filled with a vent grate. A single car garage door is located in the basement level on the south end of the facade. On the rear elevation, there are two 1-story additions. [1c]

24. 320 North Main Street, Capt. James Johnson House, ca. 1860.

This two-story brick house with a three-story tower is one of the most elaborate and highly intact Italianate houses in Louisiana. It is one of three houses in the district known to have been built by Powhatan Baird and Levi Ruggles. The three-bay facade is dominated by the central three-story square tower, which projects slightly in front of the facade of the house. The brick tower, which forms the center bay of the house, has a flat roof, brick pilasters, a paneled frieze board and scroll-cut brackets at the roofline. The main entrance is located on the first floor of the tower. This entrance has a large double door with a rectangular transom and sidelights and a cast iron, entablature with large brackets. On the second floor of the tower, there is a pair of 4/4 windows with arched transoms. The two windows, which are set side-by-side are set into a cast iron arched frame. A single cast iron sill runs beneath both windows. A grouping of three windows is centered on the third floor of the tower. Like the second floor windows, these windows are set into a single opening; each has an arched transom and a cast-iron arched frame and a single cast iron sill runs beneath all three windows. The north and south sides of tower have similar fenestration on the third floor where the tower extends above the main roofline of the house. Each of the outer bays of the facade has a pair of windows with a cast iron entablature with brackets and the pair is set into a cast-iron frame with a cast-iron sill. On the second floor, each bay on the facade contains a pair of windows with arched transoms set into cast-iron frames with cast-iron sills. At the roofline, a wide paneled wood frieze board runs around the house and is punctuated by large scroll-cut brackets. The windows in the first two bays on the side elevations are identical in design to those on the front elevation. Windows towards the back of the house lack the elaborate cast-iron detailing. The one-story brick rear ell is early or original. It has a flat roof, brick dentils at the roofline, a door with a rectangular transom and 4/4 windows. A shed-roofed carport is attached to the west side of the rear ell. A one-story, two-car brick garage is located to the south of the house. [1c, 1nc]

25. 400 North Main Street, Silas Farber House, ca. 1858.

This 2-story, 3-bay I-House was converted into a duplex in the early twentieth century. Recessed into the main entrance on the south end of the facade are two front doors. The two doors are set into a recessed opening under a single rectangular transom. There is a large 6/6 window in each

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of the other two bays on the first floor of the front elevation. The windows have dressed stone lintels and sills. The second floor of the facade has an identical fenestration pattern - an off-center door and two windows. However, the door on the second floor is not recessed. It is set into an opening with a dressed stone lintel. The one-story front porch extends across the facade and wraps around to the side elevation. The porch has large round wood columns that sit on brick piers, simple wood railings and a flat roof. The two windows on the first floor of the south elevation have been boarded up. The rear ell on the house is two stories tall plus the basement level, which is exposed on the south elevation. It is L-shaped and is connected to the main portion of the house on the south side by a two-story gallery, which has been enclosed. At the basement level, there is a small porch, identical in design to the front porch centered on the south elevation. There is a two-story, shed-roofed brick addition attached to the north side of the rear ell. A two-story, frame addition is attached to the west side of the side addition and a frame staircase runs up the outside of the brick addition on the north side. This house is one of three houses in the district known to have been built by Powhatan Baird and Levi Ruggles. At the corners, the stone retaining wall that goes along the south and east sides of the property and the stone steps leading up to the house have decorative stone capitals. [1c]

26. 406 North Main Street, Simon T. Danforth House, ca. 1895.

This 1 1/2-story Gable Front house has a stone foundation, early or original weatherboard siding and a front facing gable roof. The front porch, which is recessed under the main roofline, covers two-thirds of the front elevation and wraps around to the south elevation. The porch has round wood columns and simple wood railings. The front door is centered on the facade under the porch and has a rectangular transom above it. On the north end of the facade, there is a three-sided bay window, which is also recessed under the main roofline. It has clipped corners decorated with scroll-cut brackets. A grouping of three 1/1 windows is centered in the gable end of the facade. A one-story, two-car frame garage is attached on the south elevation. [1c]

North Third Street, also known as Highway 79, is a major thoroughfare in Louisiana. It runs north and south and extends eight blocks from Georgia Street to Gap Street. North Third Street runs through the middle of the district. Five blocks of North Third Street are included in the district boundaries. Of the forty-six buildings on North Third Street in the district, thirty-one are contributing and four are already listed on the National Register. (Photo Nos. 3 - 9)

27. 120 North Third Street, Michael Genzberger House, ca. 1895.

This 2 1/2-story Queen Anne house has a stone foundation, rusticated stone and brick walls, a hip roof and a 2 1/2-story tower. The facade of the house consists of a projecting gable roofed bay on the south, a central bay and the round tower on the north. The projecting gable-roofed bay contains the main entrance on the first floor, a pair of 1/1 windows on the second floor and a 1/1 window centered in the front facing gable end. The gable end is sheathed with shingles. The main

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entrance has two doors set into a large paneled wood opening. In the center bay of the facade, 1/1 windows are stacked on the first and second floors. The 2 1/2-story tower on the north end of the facade is round and has a conical roof. On each level of the tower, there are three 1/1 windows. Dressed stone bands encircle the tower and form the lintels and sills of the windows. A one-story porch covers the south and center bays of the facade. The porch has a shed roof with a cross gable on the south end, round wood columns, stone piers, capitals and half-wall railings. The north elevation has stone on the first floor and brick on the second floor; the south elevation is all brick. The windows on the side elevations have stone sills and arched brick lintels. There is a one-story frame rear addition and a one-story, one-car garage to the west of the house. [2c]

28. 121 North Third Street, Louisiana Public Library, 1904.

This one story Gothic Revival building has a stone foundation, rock-faced limestone walls and a gable roof. The facade consists of two sections. The north side of the facade consists of a front facing gable with a stepped parapet roofline, the main entrance to the building, a small 1/1 window on the first floor and a pair of 1/1 windows in the gable end. The double doors of the entrance have three lancet panels with lancet panes above. A drip molding crowns the arched doorway. The words "FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY" are inscribed in the stone above the main entrance. On the south side of the facade, there are two groupings of three 1/1 windows. Each grouping is topped by a single rectangular transom. Two eyebrow windows are located on the cross gable roof above the south side of the facade. A smooth, cut-stone water table runs around the building between the first floor and the basement, which is partially above ground. The interior of the building contains the original oak bookcases and shelving, stain glass window in the reading room and fireplace, and retains its original floorplan. A modern, but sensitive addition to the building has been constructed within the last ten years on the east side of the building. [1 listed resource]

29. 202 North Third Street, Ernest Woracek House, ca. 1874.

This 2-story Greek Revival house has a stone foundation, brick walls, a gable roof and a full-width front porch. In the north bay of the 3-bay facade, the main entrance has double doors and rectangular transom. On the second floor, the north bay contains a tall 4/4 window, which has a movable sill so that it can be used as a door. The center and south bays of the facade have stacked double-hung windows. Some windows have 4-lite sash and others have a single pane of glass in each sash. The windows on the facade have pedimented lintels, and the windows and wood storm windows throughout the house are early or original. The one-story, front porch is not original; it has a flat roof, wrought iron posts on the first floor and metal railings on the first floor and on the roof. A wide wood frieze board with dentils wraps around the front and side elevations at the roofline. There are two 2-story, rear ell/additions. The ell attached directly to the rear elevation of the house is brick; the addition attached to the west side of the rear ell is frame. A one-story, L-shaped ceramic block and frame outbuilding with a gable roof is located to the northwest of the house. [2c]

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30. 203 North Third Street, Francis Emerson House, ca. 1873.

This two-story, Gabled Ell house has a stone foundation, brick walls, and early or original 4/4 windows. The L-shaped house has two windows on each floor of the front facing gable wing. The windows have hooded brick lintels and stone sills. There is an oculus window surrounded by decorative brickwork in the gable ends. The side gable wing on the south end of the facade has two bays. The south bay has two windows stacked on the first and second floors; the north bay has a door on each floor. The windows and doors have hood brick lintels. The doors have 2-lite transoms. The front porch, which extends across the side-gable wing has chamfered wood posts, scroll cut railings around the porch and the roof, and decorative fretwork and brackets around the roofline. There is a two-story deck and a 1-story addition with metal siding on the rear elevation of the house. [1c]

31. 210 North Third Street, George Brown House, ca. 1908.

This 2 1/2-story, 2-bay I-house has a stone foundation and a side-gable roof. Vinyl siding obscures the original wood siding and exterior trim. On the first floor of the facade, there is a door topped with a rectangular transom in the north bay and a large window with a transom in the south bay. The full-width porch has a shed roof and modern metal posts. It is not original. On the second floor of the facade, each bay contains a 1/1 window. A gabled dormer with a pair of 6/1 windows is centered on the front elevation. The house has a two-story rear ell and a two-story rear addition on the west side of the rear ell. [1nc]

32. 212 North Third Street, John P. & N. J. Lynott House, ca. 1874.

This 2-story, 3-bay I-house has a stone foundation, a side facing gable roof, and a full-width front porch. Vinyl siding obscures the original wood siding and exterior trim. The facade features an off-center door and two 6/1 windows on the first floor and three equally-spaced windows on the second floor. The front porch is a modern reproduction; it has round fiberglass columns and a shed roof. The house has a 2-story rear ell, which covers most of the rear elevations. There is also a 1-story rear ell on the south end of the rear addition and a 1-story addition on the west side of the 2-story rear ell. All of the rear ell/additions are frame and have gable roofs. [1nc]

33. 215 North Third Street, Adam Wald House, 1892.

This large 2 1/2-story Queen Anne house has a stone foundation, stone walls, a hip roof and a 3-story tower. It is one of three almost identical houses on N. Third Street. The two other houses are located just to the north of this house. The facade of the house consists of two bays plus the corner tower, which is located on the south end of the facade. The 3-story, 6-sided tower is stone on the first and second floors and frame with decorative shingles on the third floor. The roof is conical and there are three 1/1 window on each level of the tower. The south bay on the facade has stacked 1/1 windows. The north bay contains the main entrance and a 1/1 window on the first

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floor and 1/1 window on the second floor. The front porch extends across the two bays on the facade. It has square stone columns, stone piers, and a flat roof. On the roof of the porch, square stone piers that match the columns on the first floor reinforce a simple wood railing. A front facing cross gable is centered over the north bay of the facade. It has decorative shingles, bargeboards and crossbracing. The side and rear elevations of the house are constructed of brick. Windows on the side and rear elevations have arched brick lintels and stone sills. There is a 2-story, frame, bay window with a gable roof on the south elevation. It has clipped corners, decorative fretwork and singles in the gable end. A 1-story screened-in porch on the east end of the south elevation has a stone foundation, square wood columns and a wood railing around the roof. The porch was added in the late-twentieth century. To the east of the house, a modern three-car, frame garage has vinyl siding and a side-facing gable roof. [1c, 1nc]

34. 216 North Third Street, Dr. William C. Hardin House #2, ca. 1884.

This 2-story, 3-bay Greek Revival house has a stone foundation, brick walls and a front-facing gable roof. The north and center bays of the facade have doors on both the first and second floors; the south bay has a large 6/6 window on the first floor and a door on the second floor. All of the openings have dressed stone lintels. The full-width 1-story front porch has wrought iron posts and brackets on the first floor and a wrought iron railing on the flat roof. A simple wood cornice and frieze board extend across the facade and the side elevations. The ends of the facade are detailed with simple brick pilasters. On the south elevation, a two-story gallery has been partially infilled with weatherboard siding and partially decorated with wrought iron posts, railings and brackets that match the front porch. There are two rear additions. The 1-story addition, located on the south side of the rear elevation has weatherboard siding and a gable roof. the 2-story addition on the north side of the rear elevation is brick on the first floor and frame on the second floor. The frame portion is sheathed with wide weatherboard siding. A 1-story, 1-car, garage located west of the house has brick walls and a gable roof. [2c]

35. 220 North Third Street, Homer Luce-David P. Dyer House, ca. 1857.

This 2-story, 3-bay, Italianate house has a stone foundation, brick walls and a side facing gable roof. It is one of three houses in the district known to have been built by Powhatan Baird and Levi Ruggles. A two-story gable-roofed, pedimented portico dominates the facade. The portico has round wood columns, a wide frieze and a dentilled cornice. In the center bay, the front door is topped by an arched transom and an arched surround of sidelights. Above the main entrance, the paired windows on the second floor have arched cast iron frames filled with 2/2 sash. The top sash has an arched top and arched mullions. Below the windows is a moveable panel, which allows access to a small wrought-iron balcony in front of the windows. In the north and south bays, pairs of 2/2 windows are stacked on the first and second floors. These windows are identical in design to those in the center bay with the exception of cast iron sills in place of the wood panel. Large scrolled brackets are equally space across the facade and side elevations at the roofline.

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Above the windows on the facade, dentils replace the brackets. Brick pilasters are located between the bays on the facade and at the ends of the front elevation. Windows on the side elevations have simple cast iron frames. A 1-story brick, hip-roofed garage is located in the far northeast corner of the lot. A small 1-story brick cottage with a hip roof is located to the west of the house. [3 listed resources]

36. 221 North Third Street, Louis and David Wald Houses, ca. 1895.

This complex consists of two 2 1/2 story, mirror-image houses that have been connected with a small two-story brick addition and converted into apartments. Both houses have stone foundations, stone facades, and hip roofs. The facade of each house has a corner tower and two bays. The six-sided towers have stone walls, three 1/1 windows on each level and conical roofs. The tower on the south house is 2 1/2 stories tall; the tower on the north house is only 2 stories tall. Each house has a one-story porch covered the two bays on the front elevation. Each house also has front-facing cross gable, which spans across two thirds of the facade; it has decorative shingles in the gable end. Each house has brick walls on the side and rear elevations and each has a two-story three-sided bay window with a gable roof on the side elevation. Windows on the side and rear elevations have arched brick lintels and stone sills. There are exterior staircases on the side and rear elevations of the complex. The houses have been joined since the early twentieth century. [1c]

37. 302 North Third Street, W. E. Holliday House, ca. 1927.

This large 2 1/2 story, 3-bay Foursquare house has a concrete foundation, brick walls and a hip roof covered with diamond-shaped, asbestos shingles. The symmetrical facade has a door in the center bay flanked by two 4/1 windows in each outer bay on both the first and second floors. A large gabled dormer is centered on the front slope of the roof. It has asbestos shingle siding and a grouping of three single pane windows. A 1 1/2 story front porch shelters the center bay and half of each outer bay of the facade. The porch has a concrete floor, large square wood columns, and a simple wood railing with square wood piers. There is a large brick chimney on the south elevation. [1c]

38. 303 North Third Street, Fannie English House, ca. 1870.

This 2-story, 5-bay I-house has a stone foundation, brick walls and a side-facing gable roof. The first and second floors of the house's symmetrical facade have a door in the center bay flanked by a 4/4 window in each of the other bays. The windows and doors have cast-iron pedimented lintels and the windows have cast-iron sills. The stone foundation and stairs for a central bay front porch are in place and the porch is being reconstructed. A brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridge on each of the gable ends. The house has a two-story rear ell. The L-shaped rear ell, has brick walls, a gable roof and a two-story gallery on the south side. Windows on the rear ell have plain cast-iron lintels. There is a small, modern, 1-story frame shed to the northeast of the house. [1c]

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39. 314 North Third Street, Russell B. Williams House, ca. 1908.

This highly intact 2-story Victorian-style house has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding and a steeply-pitched front-facing compound-gable roof. The side walls of the second floor follow the pitch of the front gable. The house also has two cross gables that have compound pitch rooflines. All of the gable ends have decorative shingles; the front gable end is also decorated with a fan-shaped medallion. The front porch, which extends across the full width of the facade, has a curved center section, round wood columns and a simple wood railing. A simple wood railing with square wood piers runs around the flat roof of the porch. The facade consists of two bays on the first floor. A large 1/1 window is centered in the south bay; the front door and a 1/1 window are located in the north bay. A grouping of three double-hung windows is centered on the second floor of the facade. The top sash of each window has a diamond pattern; the lower sash has a single pane of glass. To the west of the house, there is a 1-story L-shaped outbuilding with a gable roof and weatherboard siding. [2c]

40. 315 North Third Street, Isaac N. Bryson House, ca. 1860.

This 2-story, 4-bay I-house has a stone and concrete foundation, asbestos shingle siding and a side-facing gable roof. The first floor of the facade has a door in each of the two center bays and a 6/6 window in each outer bay. On the second floor of the facade there are four equally-spaced windows. Three have 6/6 sash and one has 1/1 sash. A small one-story shed-roofed porch shelters the two front doors on the facade. The porch has a concrete foundation, scroll-cut wood posts and a simple wood railing. A one-story rear ell covers the entire first floor of the rear elevation. It has a gable roof that runs perpendicular to the gable of the main house, asbestos siding, 4x4 wood posts, and a shed-roofed porch on the south side. There are two integral brick chimneys in the gable ends of the main house and three small brick chimneys in the rear ell. A small 1-story, 3-bay cottage/outbuilding with a gable roof and weatherboard siding is located to the east of the house. [2c]

41. 318 North Third Street, Ora B. Williams House, ca. 1923.

This 1 1/2-story Craftsman-style Bungalow has a stone foundation, brick walls and a side-facing gable roof. A gabled dormer with three 1/1 windows and exposed rafter tails is centered on the front slope of the roof. The house has a 3-bay symmetrical facade. The central front door is flanked by three-sided bay windows in the outer bays. The full-width front porch is contained under the main roofline of the house. The porch has square wood posts, wood arches between the posts and simple wood railings. [1c]

42. 321 North Third Street, Elizabeth Bryson House, 1885.

This 2-story Queen Anne style house has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding and steeply pitched hip roof with front and side cross gables. The front cross gable has a pair of 1/1 windows stacked on the first and second floor. Each window has a 4-light wood storm window. There is

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decorative woodwork in the bulkheads below the windows. The triple window in the gable end has a vent in the center opening and single pane sash in the smaller flanking openings. The gable ends on the front and side have decorative shingles and crossbracing. The main entrance, which is sheltered by a 1-story porch has a single door flanked by a rectangular transom and sidelights. The door and the storm door are early or original. The porch has turned wood posts and turned beams that extend between the posts, scroll-cut arches between the posts, a wood railing, scroll cut brackets at the roofline and a flat roof. There is a 1-story, 3-sided bay window on the south elevation. It has a flat roof with a wood railing. Recessed porches on the side elevations have turned wood posts and spindlework trim. A 1 1/2 story, 1-car carriage house/garage is located to the east of the house. It has board and batten siding, and a standing seam gable roof with a cupola vent. [2c]

43. 322 North Third Street Dr. William C. Hardin House #3, ca. 1840

This 2-story, 5-bay I-House has a stone foundation, vinyl siding, newer 9/1 windows and a side-facing gable roof. One section of the house is evidently constructed of log and is one of the earliest houses in Louisiana. The first floor of the symmetrical facade has a door in the center bay and a 9/1 window in each of the other bays. The second floor of the facade also has a door in the center bay and 9/1 windows in the other bays. The 1 1/2-story, central bay front porch has wrought iron posts and brackets, a flat roof and a wrought iron railing around the roof. There is an external brick chimney centered on the north gable end. The house has two, 1-story frame rear additions. One has a gable roof and the other has a shed roof. A 1-story, 2-car garage with vinyl siding and a gable roof is located to the west of the house. [2nc]

44. 402 North Third Street, Dr. George Bralley House, ca. 1874.

This 2-story, Italianate house has a stone foundation, brick walls and a side-gable roof. Two bays of the 5-bay facade are contained within a projecting cross gable front wing. Each of these two bays has a window opening stacked on the first and second floors. Each opening has an arched brick lintel and a stone lugsill. The two lower windows have been infilled with brick and are covered with early or original wood shutters. The two windows on the second floor have 2/2 sash. There are two doors in the center bay; one on each floor. Both doors have arched brick lintels and arched transoms. Each of the two southern bays on the facade have a 2/2 window stacked on each level. The front porch is missing from the facade, but a concrete foundation and a ledger board on above the first floor shows that it once; spanned across the center and south bays on the facade. A wide frieze board with scroll cut brackets extends around the facade at the roofline. Several brackets and much of the soffit are missing on the front elevation. The original rear gallery on the house is also missing. The two-story brick rear ell is encased in overgrowth. A 2-story gable-roofed garage with board and batten siding and hinged wood doors is located to the west of the house. [2c]

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45. 405 North Third Street, Edward G. McQuie House, 1858

This large 2-story house has a dressed stone foundation, brick walls and a low pitched, flattened hip roof with the base for a widow's walk. On the first floor, the 5-bay symmetrical facade has a door in the center bay and a large, 6/6 window in each of the other bays. The front door is flanked by 6-lite rectangular sidelights. The central bay front porch has a stone foundation, paired round columns with Ionic capitals and a flat roof. The fenestration pattern of the second floor of the facade is identical to the first floor, but the door in the center bay is smaller and has 3-lite sidelights. Windows on the front and side elevations are early or original and have stone lintels and sills. A corbelled chimney pierces the south slope of the roof. A wide frieze board with small, simple brackets runs around the front and side elevations at the roofline. The 2-story, L-shaped rear ell has an enclosed 2-story gallery on the south side. A wrought iron fence, which sits on a stone retaining wall, runs along the south and west sides of the property. [1c, 1cs]

46. 408 North Third Street ca. 1970.

This 1-story Ranch style house has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and a side facing gable roof with a front cross gable. The front elevation consists of two sections. The south section has a centered picture window flanked by 2/2 double-hung windows. The north section is contained within the cross gable which projects slightly in front of the south section of the house. An off-center door and two 2/2 windows are located on this section of the facade. The attached 1-story garage has vinyl siding and a side facing gable roof. [1nc]

47. 415 North Third Street, John Schneider House, ca. 1900.

This 1-story frame Hall and Parlor house has a brick and concrete foundation, and a side-facing gable roof. Wide metal siding obscures the original wood siding and exterior trim. The full-width front porch has a concrete foundation, square, brick piers, tapered square wood columns and a shed roof. A 1-story, rear addition with a shed roof runs across the rear elevation. It has tall, 4/4 windows. [1nc]

48. 416-418 North Third Street, Charles Yale House, ca. 1874.

This 2 1/2-story, frame house has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding and a front-facing gable roof. It is currently used as a duplex. On the first floor, the 3-bay facade has two doors in the center bay and a 2/2 window in each outer bay. The full-width 1-story, front porch has a concrete foundation/floor, paired square posts and a flat roof. On the second floor, a 2/2 window is centered in each outer bay. There is also a 6/6 window centered in the gable end. On the south elevation, there is a 1-story, rectangular, projecting bay with a hip roof. It has five 2/2 windows on the south side and one 2/2 window on the east and west sides. A small brick chimney pierces the south slope of the roof. [1c]

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49. 420 North Third Street, Hamilton Richmond House, ca. 1869.

This 2-story, 3-bay, brick house has been significantly altered with the addition of a 2-story portico across the front elevation and a 1-story side addition. On the first floor, the 3-bay facade features the main entrance in the south bay and a tall double-hung window in each of the other bays. The main entrance is composed of a single door recessed into a paneled rectangular opening and surrounded by a rectangular transom and sidelights. The windows have early or original 4/4 sash. The second floor of the facade has the same fenestration pattern as the first floor. A small balcony in front of the second floor doorway has a metal balcony. Both the windows and doors on the facade are set into molded frames. The 2-story portico has full height square wood columns and a gable roof. The side addition is brick and has a flat roof. On the facade of the addition, which is set in line with the facade of the main part of the house, there is a door on the north end and a 3-sided bay window with a hip roof on the south end. A wood railing surrounds the roof of the addition. There are several frame rear additions including an attached 2-car garage. [1nc]

50. 421 North Third Street, William F. Hill House, ca. 1889.

This 2-story Queen Anne house has a stone foundation, brick walls and a hip roof with front and side cross gables. On the north side of the facade, a 2-story, 3-sided projecting bay window set beneath the front cross gable has clipped corners, 1/1 windows with arched brick lintels and cast iron sills. On the south side of the facade, the wraparound porch has been partially enclosed. The section sheltering the front entrance is still open and has simple square wood posts, but the portion that wraps around to the side elevation has been enclosed with wide weatherboard siding. The front entrance features a double door with a rectangular 3-lite transom. Above the porch, a 1/1 window is centered on the second floor on the south side of the facade. Below the first floor windows, there are inset brick panels and a brick stringcourse runs above and below the second floor windows. There is a 1 1/2-story brick rear ell on the east elevation, and a 1-story screened in porch on the north elevation. The gable ends of the projecting cross gables have decorative bargeboards, crossbracing and brackets. [1c]

51. 508a North Third Street, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 1874.

This brick center steeple church has a 3-story square tower, art glass lancet windows and a gable roof. The third floor of the tower appears to have been rebuilt in wood with a stucco covering. The main entrance is located in the central tower. The entrance is recessed in a pointed arch opening, which is detailed with stone. The entrance has double doors with a pointed arch art glass transom. The doors are flanked by round wood columns, which support a wood pointed arch. Each of the outer bays flanking the tower has a large art glass lancet window with a stone lancet lintel. A similar window is located on the second floor of the facade of the tower. The side elevations are divided into six bays delineated by brick pilasters. Each bay contains a pointed arch window or a set of double doors. [1c]

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52. 508b North Third Street, St. Joseph's Parsonage, ca. 1915.

This 2 1/2-story Foursquare has a stone foundation, brick walls and a hip roof. The facade has an asymmetrical fenestration pattern. The front door and the door directly above it on the second floor are located slightly off-center. To the north and south of the doors, there is a 9/9 window stacked on each end of the facade. However, these windows are not equidistant from the ends of the facade. The windows have replacement sash and stone lugsills. The full-width front porch has square wood columns that sit on large brick piers, a simple wood railing and a flat roof. Center on the front slope of the roof is a hip-roof dormer. It has a row of three 4-light hinged windows. There is also an identical dormer on the north elevation. An integral brick chimney is located on the south wall of the house. [1c]

53. 508c North Third Street, Knights of Columbus Seton Hall, ca. 1965.

This very plain 1-story building has a concrete foundation, brick veneer walls and a front-facing gable roof. The basement of the building is fully exposed on the side and rear elevations. The 2-bay facade has steel double doors on the south end and a pair of 1/1 windows on the north end. The gable end is covered with vinyl siding. There are four equally-spaced 1/1 windows on each of the side elevations. [1nc]

54. 524 North Third Street, Susannah Barr House #2, ca. 1889.

This 2-story house has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding and decorative shingles and a side-facing gable roof with a projecting cross gable. This T-plan house has a large one-story porch, which extends in front of the projecting front gable wing and wraps around to the main portion of the house. The porch has triple wood columns, a wide frieze board and a flat roof. The projecting front wing has clipped corners with scroll cut bargeboards. Windows throughout the house have early or original 2/2 sash and wood pedimented lintels. The majority of the house is covered with weatherboard siding, but a band of decorative shingles approximately 2' wide runs between first and second floors. A one-car garage is located in the basement with an entrance on the north elevation. [1c]

55. 600 North Third Street, Susannah Barr House #1, ca. 1879.

This 2-story Gabled Ell house has a stone foundation, a gable roof, and early or original 4/4 windows. Although vinyl siding covers the original weatherboards, it closely resembles the original wood siding and it does not cover the window trim. The south side of the front elevation features a shed-roofed porch with square wood posts. The porch shelters the front door, which has a 3/4-view glass panel and an arched top transom and a 4/4 window on the side wall of the projecting front wing. There are paired 4/4 windows centered on the first and second floors of the projecting front wing. Windows throughout the house have arched top sash and eared lintels. In the gable end of the projecting front wing, there is a small, fixed sash lancet window. A modern

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deck wraps around the south and rear elevations. A 1-story shed roofed frame addition is located on the north side of the rear elevation. [1c]

56. 608 North Third Street, W. E. Hill House, ca. 1891.

This 2-story house has a stone and concrete foundation, vinyl siding and a hip roof. The facade of the house consists of a 2-story projecting front wing with a hip roof and a 1-story enclosed front porch. A pair of 1/1 windows are centered on each level of the projecting wing. The porch has large square wood columns. The space between the columns has been filled with four light windows and a door with a rectangular transom. A one-story freestanding carport with weaved 1x6 siding is located north of the house. [2nc]

57. 618 North Third Street, William H. Murphy House #1, ca. 1905.

This 1 1/2 story house has a stone foundation, brick walls and a front facing gable roof. The south bay of the 2-bay facade features a 1/2 width recessed porch. The porch is recessed under the main roofline of the house, has square brick posts and half-walls and the framing for screens, but no screening fills the openings. The two doors that open onto the front porch are early or original and have arched brick lintels and rectangular transoms. A pair of 1/1 windows is centered in the north bay. The windows have arched brick lintels. Centered in the gable end are a 2-lite window with a decorative oriel base and an ornate projecting entablature with narrow brackets. The gable end is sheathed with fishscale shingles. Two dormers, located on the south slope of the roof, have hip roofs, 8/1 windows and weatherboard siding. [1c]

58. 620 North Third Street, William H. Murphy House #2, ca. 1916.

This 2 1/2 story Foursquare house has a concrete foundation, brick walls and a hip roof with wide eaves and exposed rafter tails. The full-width front porch has brick piers with stone caps, square brick posts, a wide cornice with foliate brackets and a paneled wood ceiling. The ceiling extends down to form a decorative lintel over the main entrance in the south bay. The main entrance features a 3/4-view door flanked by wide, multipane sidelight panels. On the north side of the facade the porch shelters a large 1/1 window. The second floor of the facade has the same fenestration pattern as the first floor. Multipane sidelight panels flank the door in the south bay. The window in the north bay has 1/1 sash. A metal railing runs around the perimeter of the porch roof. Windows throughout the house have stone lugsills. Each slope of the roof is punctuated by a dormer. Each dormer has a hip roof and a pair of double-hung windows with starburst patterned muntins in the top sash. A 1-car garage is located in the basement level of the house and is entered on the north elevation. A small modern outbuilding is located to the west of the house. [1c]

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59. 702 North Third Street, W. R. Clements House, ca. 1894.

This 1 1/2 story Gabled Ell house has a concrete foundation, weatherboard siding and small front porch with a hip roof. The front porch, which fills the corner between the projecting front wing and the main block of the house, has narrow round columns and a simple wood railing. A small vestibule with a corner entrance is located beneath the front porch. On the facade of the projecting wing, there is a large, 1/1 window on the first floor and a small 1/1 window in the gable end. A small, 1-story, rectangular bay window on the south elevation has a shed roof and weatherboard siding. Two frame additions are located on the west elevation. One is one story tall; the other is two stories tall. The two-story addition consists of an enclosed porch on the 1st floor and a frame addition above. The second floor may have originally been a sleeping porch. The two-story addition has vinyl siding and a flat roof. A 1-story, 1-car frame garage with an attached 1-car carport is located to the west of the house. The garage has narrow weatherboard siding and a gable roof; the carport has plywood siding and a flat roof. [2c]

North Water Street runs north and south and forms part of the eastern boundary of the district. North Water Street begins at Georgia Street and runs one block north to Tennessee Street. Three buildings facing North Water Street are included in the district boundaries; all are contributing buildings. (Photo No. 14)

60. 118 North Water Street, Isaac Batchelor House, ca. 1884.

This tiny 1-story, 2-bay single pen house is tucked between industrial buildings. The house has a stone foundation, brick walls, a side-facing gable roof and a full width front porch. A long, narrow addition extends across the rear elevation. The facade has a door in the north bay and a 6/6 window in the south bay. The front porch has brick piers, a slightly tapered square wood columns and a shed roof. There is a small brick outbuilding with a shed roof to the west of the house. [2c]

61. 122 North Water Street, Diamond Flour Manufacturing Company, ca. 1884.

This industrial building consists of two sections; both of which are built into the hillside, which rises up to the west. The south side of the building is two stories tall; the north section is three stories tall. The first floor of both sections of the building is constructed of stone. A pair of large, metal-hinged doors is set into the south section; a roll-up garage door and a pedestrian door fill the north section. The second floor of the south section is constructed of brick and has three hinged doors grouped in a single opening. The 2-story section has a shed roof covered with corrugated tin. Tin also covers part of the second floor on the south elevation of the south section. The second and third floors of the three-story north section are also constructed of brick. There is a window opening on each end of the facade on the second and third stories; all the openings are boarded over. The 3-story section of the building has a gable roof with a stepped profile roofline on the facade. Two window openings and a door on the second floor and four windows on the third floor

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are distributed across the north elevation of the north section of the building. A 1-story addition on the west end of the building has corrugated metal walls and a corrugated metal shed roof. [1c]

Tennessee Street runs east and west through the middle of the district. It begins at North Water Street and ends North Sixteenth Street, extending fifteen blocks. Three blocks of Tennessee Street are included in the district boundaries, but only two properties face Tennessee Street. One property is a contributing building; the other is non-contributing.

62. 207 Tennessee Street, Ruben Pew House, ca. 1884.

This one story frame house actually faces to the east with the side elevation facing Tennessee Street. The facade features two doors and there is a pair of windows on the side (south) elevation. There are multiple frame additions with shed roofs on the north elevation. The house and all the additions are sheathed with vinyl siding. [1nc]

63. 311 Tennessee Street, Hugh F. Summers House, ca. 1861.

This 2-story I-house has a stone foundation, brick walls and a side-facing gable roof. The first floor of 4-bay facade features a door in each of the center bays and a 1/1 window in each of the outer bays. The doorway in the north inner bay is filled with a modern slab door; the doorway in the south inner bay has an early or original paneled wood door. The transoms above both doors are boarded over. On the second floor of the facade, there are three windows and a door. These openings are stacked in line with the openings on the first floor. The doorway is located in the inner bay on the north side of the facade. The windows and the second floor doorway have dressed stone lintels. The 1-story porch which shelters the two center bays on the facade has 4/4 posts, simple wood railings, and a shed roof. The porch has recently been constructed. A simple wood cornice with returns on the gable ends wraps around the house. The 2-story rear ell has brick walls, a gable roof and 1/1 windows with arched brick lintels. A stone retaining wall runs along the south side of the property. [1c]

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Summary:

The North Third Street Historic District is significant under Criterion A and C. Intact buildings in the district date from all three major periods of development in Louisiana, as discussed in the MPS Cover Document "Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri. The North Third Street Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the area of COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT. The neighborhood is one of the earliest residential areas of Louisiana; it served as a predominantly residential area throughout the period of significance; and it continues to function as such today. The neighborhood was also home to many of the town's most prominent residents. The buildings of the North Third Street Historic District form a cohesive grouping of intact historic resources and as such are significant under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The buildings in the district reflect mainstream architectural styles and types, which were in vogue during its long period of significance. They are representative of the property types and meet the registration requirements set forth in the MPS Cover Document. There are eleven different historic property types delineated in the MPS Cover Document "Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri and the North Third Street Historic District contains intact examples of all eleven property types. Of the 84 resources in the district, 63 are contributing resources. The period of significance runs from ca. 1843, the construction date of the earliest house in the district to 1935, the construction date of the latest contributing building in the district. The North Third Street Historic District is one of the most intact residential neighborhoods in Louisiana. It looks and functions today much as it did during the period of significance.

Elaboration:

The North Third Street Historic District is located in one of the oldest neighborhoods in Louisiana, Missouri. Some of the earliest houses in Louisiana were constructed within the district boundaries; many of them were built by the town's early settlers. The district is located just to the north of Louisiana's historic commercial area. North Third Street, which is also known as State Highway 79, developed early in the town's existence as the major north-south thoroughfare through Louisiana, and it continues to serve as a major arterial street today. The close proximity to the downtown area and its high profile location made the district an attractive neighborhood for many of the town's prominent citizens including doctors, lawyers, bankers, and merchants of all types. In addition, the neighborhood functioned as a tight-knit community throughout the period of significance in part due to the close relationships between many of the property owners. Several of the houses in the district were owned by members of the same family, and many of the houses stayed in the same family's ownership for many years, passed down through the generations.

The district is also significant as a cohesive grouping of intact historic buildings. In addition, the buildings in the district reflect the architectural development of Louisiana, and they provide representative examples of each of the dominant architectural styles and types in Louisiana. As in many areas of town, it is not unusual to see a mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival house next to

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an early twentieth century Bungalow. The neighborhood grew at a steady pace from the mid-nineteenth century through the early decades of the twentieth century. By the 1920s, almost all of the vacant lots in the area had been filled. In fact, some of the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century houses were constructed on lots that had been occupied by earlier houses.

Of the 84 resources in the district, there are 51 contributing houses or commercial buildings, 10 contributing outbuildings, 1 contributing structure, 1 contributing site and 4 previously listed resources. Contributing buildings in the district date from ca. 1843 to 1935; only a few buildings were constructed within the district boundaries after the period of significance.

The MPS Cover Document "Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri," divides the history of Louisiana into three main periods: I. Early Settlement: From Trading Post To Commercial Center: 1818-1865, II. Post-War Development And Prosperity: 1866-1900, and III. Twentieth Century Development: 1901-1955. Those periods are based upon community development and the evolution of area architecture. The Cover Document traces the history of Louisiana and includes a discussion of the various historic property types found in Louisiana. The history and architectural development of the North Third Street Historic District parallels that of the larger community.

Figure Seven: Louisiana, 1848

Source: Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 52, No. 4, July 4, 1959 p. 315.



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Louisiana, Missouri, in 1848

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I. Early Settlement: From Trading Post To Commercial Center: 1818-1865.

Although Louisiana was officially founded in 1819, no intact historic buildings that date prior to 1841 have been identified within the city limits. However, a few intact buildings from the middle decades of the nineteenth century are extant throughout Louisiana. No detailed maps of Louisiana from this period exist, but a few drawings from the period, such as the one in Figure Seven, show the general development of the city by the mid-nineteenth century.

Seven of the houses in the North Third Street Historic District were built during the city's first period of development. Not only were several of these houses constructed by very prominent citizens, but also, they are some of the largest and most architecturally significant houses in Louisiana. The house located at 300 North Main Street is the earliest contributing house in the district. It was constructed ca. 1843 for physician and merchant, William C. Hardin, who was one of the first doctors to settle in Louisiana.³ Dr. Hardin's son, Neil Cameron Hardin, was a prominent attorney in Louisiana. He lived in the house until the mid-twentieth century and the house stayed in the Hardin family until the 1970s.

Like Dr. Hardin, the original owners of the other houses in the district from the period were also prominent businessmen. William Hardin's partner in the mercantile firm, I. N. Bryson and Co., built his house in the same block as Hardin House. The Isaac N. Bryson Sr. House, built circa 1860, is a frame I-House located at 315 North Third Street. To the north, Hardin's neighbors included riverboat captain and real estate developer James H. Johnson, real-estate developer, Silas Farber and grocer, Edward G. McQuie.

Three houses in the district, the James H. Johnson House, the Silas Farber House and the Luce-Dyer House, were constructed by local builders Powhatan Baird and Levi Ruggles.⁴ The Johnson House, built circa 1861, is one of the most elaborate Italianate houses in Louisiana. Distinctive features of the house include a three-story square tower, large scrollcut brackets at the roofline and arched top windows with cast iron frames. After Johnson's death in the mid-1860s, the Johnson house was owned by attorney and judge, Thomas J. C. Fagg, by the Vice-President of the Excelsior Milling Company, Joseph S. Irwin, and by Stark Nurseries executive, Paul S. Stark.

The Luce-Dyer House, located at 220 North Third Street, was also built by Powhatan Baird and Levi Ruggles, and it is also a landmark building in Louisiana.⁵ This high-style Italianate house was originally constructed in the mid-1850s for Homer Luce, the son of wealthy tobacco farmer and merchant, William Luce. A Neo-Classical portico was added to the front of the house in the 1930s. However, as it was noted in the National Register nomination for the house,

³ History of Pike County, Missouri. (Des Moines: Mills and Company, 1883), p. 423.

⁴ "Powhatan Baird," Louisiana Press Journal, April 6, 1916.

⁵ Schwadron, p. 307.

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The portico addition was accomplished with enough skill and taste to stand as an interesting example of how older picturesque houses were "classicized" to suit the tastes of the time, and other examples of similar remodelings can be seen throughout Missouri. Historic views of the house show it to be much more picturesque in its original form and a good example of the Italianate Style which by the late 1850s was supplanting the more conservative Federal and Greek Revival styles as the model of taste and achievement for pretentious houses in Missouri.⁶

Subsequent owners of the Luce-Dyer house included Missouri legislators, David P. Dyer and John B. Henderson and Judge Eugene W. Stark, grandson of the founder of Stark Brothers Nurseries.⁷

The Edward G. McQuie House, located at 405 North Third Street, is one of the most intact, nineteenth century Greek Revival houses in Louisiana. Constructed circa 1858, during the same period as the Farber, Johnson and Luce-Dyer houses, it provides a distinct contrast to the more elaborate Italianate houses that surround it.

II. Post-War Development And Prosperity: 1866-1900

During the second half of the twentieth century, Louisiana continued to grow, and the town developed into a prosperous commercial center. The Bird's Eye Map of Louisiana, which was published in 1876, shows the North Third Street District as substantially developed. (Figure Eight) None of the blocks in the district are vacant, and many have several buildings in each block. Furthermore, many of the buildings shown on the Bird's Eye Map are still extant in the district today. Of the thirty-three primary buildings that were constructed in the district between 1866 and 1900, twenty-eight were houses. Two industrial buildings, two commercial buildings and a church were also built in the district during Louisiana's second period of development.

The North Third Street Historic District continued in the late nineteenth century to be a popular location for the town's prominent citizens to build their homes. The houses built in the district during this period also demonstrate the lingering appeal of Greek Revival styling as well as the shift in architectural tastes towards Victorian styling. Approximately 32% of the houses built in the district during second half of the nineteenth century reflected some degree of Greek Revival styling. The majority of the Greek Revival houses in the district were built in the 1870s, but a few were also built in the early 1880s. By the mid-1880s, Victorian had become the dominant architectural style in Louisiana. Approximately 43% of the houses built during the town's second period of development have some degree of Victorian ornamentation. The Victorian houses built

⁶ Carol Brown Corey, "Luce-Dyer House National Register Nomination," 1982, Statement of Significance. (On file with the State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri).

⁷ Ibid.

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Figure Eight: Bird's Eye View of Louisiana, Missouri.



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in the district in the 1870s and early 1880s reflect Italianate or Gothic Revival styling while the buildings built in late 1880s and 1890s tend to be fully realized examples of the Queen Anne style.

All three partners in the lumber firm, Dreyfus, Hill and Woracek, built houses in the district in the late nineteenth century. Interestingly, all three men built brick houses. Two are Greek Revival houses and the third is a Queen Anne house. The Ernest Woracek House (ca. 1871), located at 202 North Third Street, is an example of a modest Greek Revival House. It is a two-story, three-bay brick house with a hip roof and a simple dentilled brick cornice. In contrast, the Marcus Dreyfus House, located at 215 North Fourth Street, is the largest and most high-style Greek Revival house built in the district after the Civil War. Constructed ca. 1874, it is an imposing two-story, brick I-House with a symmetrical five-bay facade. The house's Greek Revival detailing consists of cast iron pedimented lintels, a large front door flanked by a rectangular transom and sidelights, a two-story, central bay front porch, a simple brick corbel table at the roofline and cornice returns on the gable ends. The house built by the third partner in the Dreyfus, Hill and Woracek Company, William F. Hill, is one of the largest Queen Anne houses in the district. Constructed ca. 1889, the Hill House is a two story brick house with multiple rooflines, projecting bay windows, decorative brickwork and scrollcut bargeboards and roof brackets.

Louis, David and Adam Wald, the owners of Wald Brothers Dry Goods also built houses in the district in the early 1890s. The three Wald brothers' houses are located side-by-side on the east side of the 200 block of North Third Street. Not only did three members of the same family build these houses in the Queen Anne style, but also all three houses were almost identical when constructed. Each house has a limestone facade, a three-story corner tower with a conical roof and decorative shinglework in the gable ends. The Louis and David Wald Houses (217 and 221 North Third Street) are mirror images of each other with the corner towers on opposite ends of the facade. These two houses were joined by a two-story addition and converted into apartments in the 1920s. The Adam Wald House, located at 215 North Third Street was owned in the early twentieth century by P. F. Nord, president of the Nord-Buffum Pearl Button Company, and it is still a private residence today.

Two commercial buildings were built in the district in the late nineteenth century. Both buildings are located in the 100 block of North Main Street just north of Georgia Street, which is the main commercial street in Louisiana, and both are brick, Two-Part Commercial buildings. The building at 114-116 North Main Street was built circa 1891 and was used for by the W. Case Marble and Granite Company. Located directly across the street, the building at 105 North Main Street was built circa 1896 and was used as a carpenter shop for the LaCrosse Lumber Company.⁸ Today, the building is used as a residence.

The Diamond Flour Manufacturing Warehouse is one of two industrial buildings constructed in the district during Louisiana's second period of development. It is a large brick building on the corner of North Water and Tennessee Streets. The northern half of the building is three stories

⁸ Sanborn Maps for Louisiana, 1896 and 1902.

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tall and has a gable roof; the southern half of the building is two-stories tall and has a shed roof. The building, which was built circa 1884, is currently vacant, but it was used as a grain warehouse into the early twentieth century. The Hassler Brothers Vinegar Factory Building, located at the corner of North Main and Tennessee, was built in the late 1880s. It replaced an earlier one-story building, which housed the Hassler Brothers Vinegar Factory during its first years of operation. S. C. and W. J. Hassler opened their business in 1876. They manufactured vinegar and cider, and they were fresh produce brokers.⁹ The Hassler Brothers Vinegar Factory Building was used in the early twentieth century by the Globe Feed Mill. Later, it was used for soft drink storage and auto repairs.¹⁰

St. Joseph's Catholic Church is the largest building and the only church in the North Third Street District. This imposing brick and stone Gothic Revival building has pointed-arch windows on the side elevations that are filled with vibrantly colored stained glass windows. The building's square tower originally had a tall steeple. However, a fire in 1915 destroyed the steeple and seriously damaged the sanctuary.

III. Twentieth Century Development

With the turn of the twentieth century came a distinct shift in the character and the appearance of the North Third Street Historic District. Not only did the people who built houses in the district in the early twentieth century tend to be less affluent, but also, the houses they built were much more modest than those built by the neighborhood's earlier residents. The houses built in the early twentieth century in the district are mostly one to one and one-half story tall instead of two to two and one-half stories, and they are predominately frame buildings instead of brick or stone construction. Of the 20 buildings constructed in the district during Louisiana's third period of development, 15 were houses. Two commercial buildings, one industrial building and one institutional building were also built in the district in the early twentieth century.

Although the houses constructed in the district in the first decade of the twentieth century continued to reflect Victorian styling, they were much smaller than those built in the late nineteenth century. This fact was likely due, at least in part, to the fact that the houses were built on single parcels of land, which had originally been part of the property associated with the larger homes in the neighborhood.

The house located at 220 North Main Street is one of the most elaborate Victorian houses from the period. Constructed around 1906 for traveling salesman, J. W. Barre, the one and one-half story frame house has a hip roof with multiple cross gables, projecting bays with clipped corners and a wraparound porch.¹¹ Six other houses with Victorian styling were constructed in the

⁹ History of Pike County, Missouri, p. 658.

¹⁰ Sanborn Maps for Louisiana, MO, 1885-1950.

¹¹ R. E. Hackman & Co's Louisiana and Pike County, Missouri Directory. Quincy, IL: R. E. Hackman & Co., 1907.

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district between 1901 and 1910. Five of the six are frame houses; one is brick. One house is one-story tall and the rest are one and one-half story houses.

All but one of the eight houses built in the North Third Street District built after 1910 are markedly different than those built just a few years earlier. Three of the eight houses are Foursquares, three are Bungalows, and one is a Cape Cod. These houses demonstrate the shift away from Victorian styling towards new twentieth century styles and house types. In addition, these new houses were built or occupied early on by middle class people as opposed to merchants, lawyers or doctors.

The St. Joseph Rectory, located at 508b North Third Street, was one of the first Foursquare houses to be built in the neighborhood. Constructed in 1916 after a fire destroyed the first Rectory, the stark simplicity and the boxy form of this two and one-half story brick house must have been quite a contrast to the earlier homes in the district. The other Foursquare built in the district in the mid-1910s is located at 620 North Third Street. It was owned by William H. Murphy, who was listed in the 1907 City Directory as a cabinetmaker for the LaCrosse Lumber Company. Murphy also owned the house next door at 618 North Third Street. It is likely that some of the work on those two houses was done by Murphy himself. Although no records were found to confirm this hypothesis, the similarity of the St. Joseph Rectory, the William H. Murphy #2 House and two later houses suggests that all four houses were built by the same builder. (See Figure Six) The Ora G. Williams House, a one and one-half story brick Bungalow located at 318 North Third Street, is the best example of Craftsman styling in the district. The W. E. Holliday House, located at 302 North Third Street is the largest of the three Foursquare houses in the district. According to the current owner of the house, the house was operated as a rooming house by W. E. Holliday.¹²

Both of the commercial buildings constructed in the North Third Street Historic District in the early twentieth century were built for the LaCrosse Lumber Company. The Two-Part Commercial building located at 123 North Main Street originally served as the retail storefront and the offices for LaCrosse. However, in 1910, the LaCrosse Lumber Company built a new building to house its offices. The one-story brick building, which is located at 200 North Main Street, is one of the best examples of Classical Revival styling in Louisiana.

One industrial building was also constructed in the district during Louisiana's third period of development. The Louisiana Municipal Water Works, which was built in 1935, actually consists of one building that faces North Main Street and another that faces North Water Street. Concrete settling tanks stretch between the two buildings. Both buildings are plain brick buildings with multi-light casement windows.

¹² Personal Interview with Mary G. Williams, July 28, 2004.

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The Louisiana Public Library is one of only a few Gothic Revival buildings in Louisiana. Most of the other Gothic Revival buildings in town are churches. Built in 1904 with the help of a grant from Andrew Carnegie, the stone library building was designed by the prominent St. Louis architectural firm, Mauran, Russell and Garden.¹³

The North Third Street Historic District looks and functions today much as it did during the period of significance, and the contributing buildings in the district meet the registration requirements set forth in the MPS Cover Document "Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri."

¹³ Mancini, p. 8.7.

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9. SOURCES:

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10. Geographical Data

E. Zone 15	Easting 668100	Northing 4368750	F. Zone 15	Easting 668160	Northing 4368640
G. Zone 15	Easting 667960	Northing 4368530	H. Zone 15	Easting 667800	Northing 4368560
I. Zone 15	Easting 667760	Northing 4368660			

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the North Third Street Historic District are shown as the heavy black line on the accompanying map entitled "District Boundary Map." (Figure One, Section Seven, page 3)

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the district were drawn to encompass the intact areas of the neighborhood, which are north of Georgia Street and east of North Fourth Street. The area to the south of the district is almost exclusively commercial and it is already listed on the National Register as the Georgia Street Historic District. District boundaries were also drawn to exclude non-contributing properties within the neighborhood.

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Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

North Third Street Historic District
Historic and Architectural Resources of Louisiana, Missouri
January 2005
Photographer: Becky Snider
Negatives on file with: Becky Snider
507 South Garth Ave.
Columbia, MO 65203

List of Photographs

Camera Angles are indicated on the Photo Key Map

1. 200 block of North Main Street, facing northwest
2. 215 North Main Street, facing southeast
3. 100 and 200 block of North Third Street, facing northwest
4. 200 block of North Third Street, facing northeast
5. 300 block of North Third Street, facing northwest
6. 300 block of North Third Street, facing northeast
7. 400 block of North Third Street, facing northeast
8. 500 block of North Third Street, facing southwest
9. 600 block of North Third Street, facing southwest
10. 200 block of North Main Street, facing northwest
11. 200 and 300 block of North Main Street, facing northeast
12. 320 North Main Street, facing southwest
13. 400 block of North Main Street, facing northwest
14. 100 block of North Water Street, facing west

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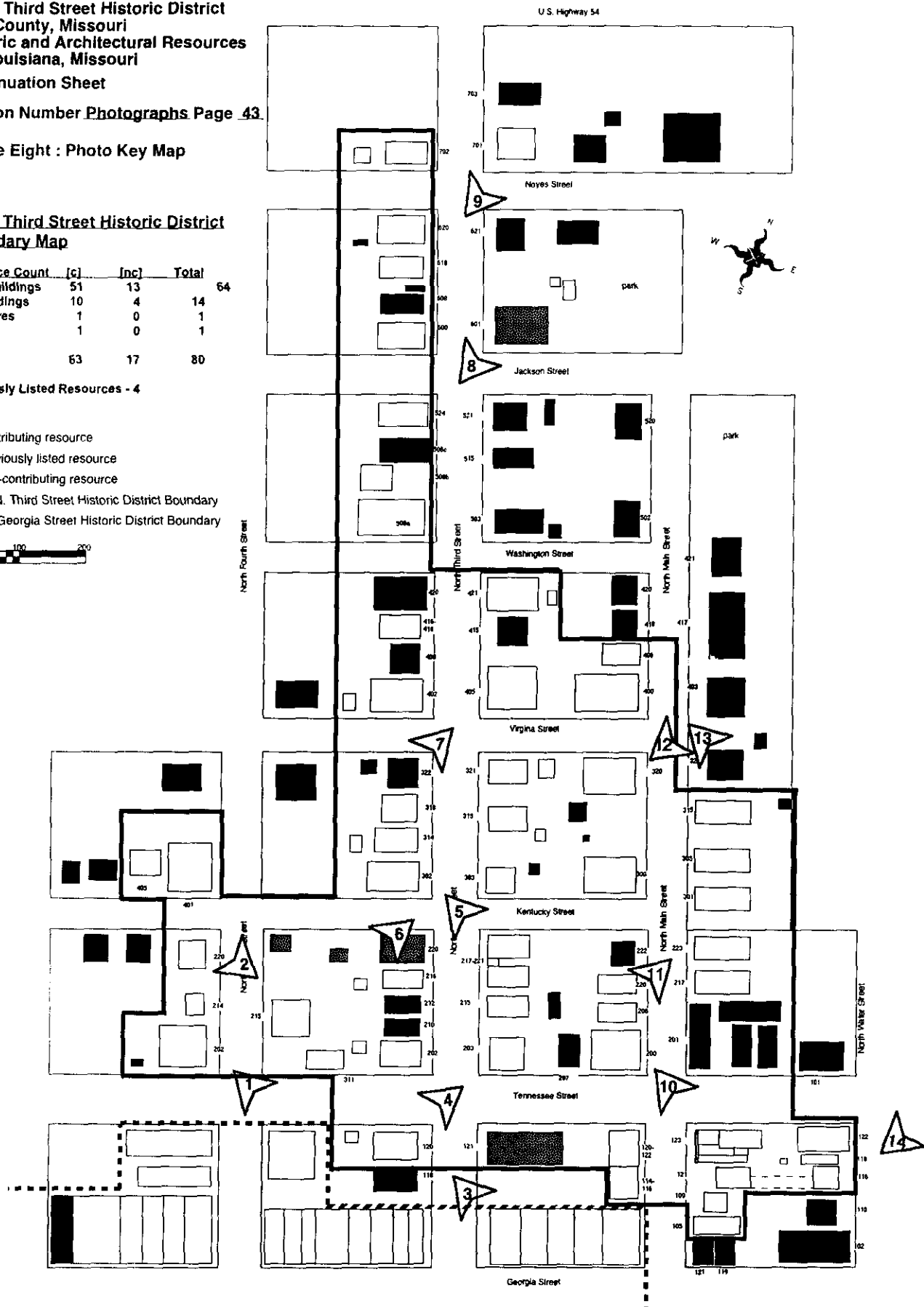
Figure Eight : Photo Key Map

**North Third Street Historic District
Boundary Map**

Resource Count	[c]	[nc]	Total
Main Buildings	51	13	64
Outbuildings	10	4	14
Structures	1	0	1
Sites	1	0	1
Totals	63	17	80

Previously Listed Resources - 4

- contributing resource
 - previously listed resource
 - non-contributing resource
 - N. Third Street Historic District Boundary
 - Georgia Street Historic District Boundary
- SCALE:
0 50 100 200
FEET



LOUISIANA QUADRANGLE
MISSOURI-ILLINOIS
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

